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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/768,007	01/24/2001	Sanjay Chadha	AP835US	9266

7590

08/26/2003

Thomas Adams
Thomas Adams & Assoc.
P.O. Box 11100, Station H
Ottawa, ON K2H 7T8
CANADA

EXAMINER

LE, NHAN T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2685

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AIR MAIL

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/768,007

Applicant(s)

CHADHA, SANJAY

Examiner

Nhan T Le

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

“said” on page 3, line 15 should be deleted.

“unit 12” on page 5, line 9 should be --unit 16--

“microphone 56” on page 6, line 20 should be --microphone 58--

“speaker 58” on page 6, line 20 should be --speaker 60--

“display driver 114” on page 9, line 14 should be --display driver 140--

“(7.2)” on page 10, line 12 should be --(6.2)--

“(9.3)” on page 10, line 13 should be --(6.3)- -

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jacobsen (US 6,073,034).

As to claim 1, Jacobsen teaches a portable personal computer device comprising:

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a base unit (figure 8A, 224)

an input device on the base unit (figure 8A, 228)

a microdisplay unit (figure 8A, 238)

a microcomputer unit for receiving signals from the input device and controlling images displayed by the microdisplay unit (col. 2, lines 26-52).

As to claim 2, Jacobsen teaches the computer device according to claim 1, further comprising an elongate support pivotally attached to the base unit (figure 8A, 226), the microdisplay unit being mounted upon a distal end portion of the elongate support, the support being pivotal between a closed position alongside the base unit and an open position extending away from the base unit such that, with the base unit held in one hand, and the elongate support in the open position, a user may provide input via the input device while viewing an image displayed by the microdisplay unit (figure 8A, col. 12, lines 47-61).

As to claim 3, Jacobsen teaches the computer device according to claim 1, wherein the input device comprises a touch-sensitive pad for inputting data and commands to the microcomputer unit (figure 13M, 1550).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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2. Claims 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobsen (US 6,073,034) in view of Uusimaki (US 6,571,086).

As to claims 4 and 8, Jacobsen teaches the computer device includes a wireless access device (col. 2, lines 26-52). Jacobsen fails to teach a second display unit is provided on a base unit, second display being viewable when the support is in the closed position. Uusimaki teaches a second display unit is provided on a base unit, second display being viewable when the support is in the closed position (figure 1, 6a). Uusimaki also teaches a support has an opening through which the second display is visible when the support is in the closed position (figure 1, 7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Uusimaki into the computer device of Jacobsen in order to reduce size and weight of the computer device.

As to claims 5-7, Jacobsen teaches the computer device wherein the input device comprises a touch-sensitive pad (figure 13M, 1550). Jacobsen fails to teach a viewing surface of the second display unit. Uusimaki teaches viewing surface of the second display unit (figure 1, 6a). In addition, Uusimaki teaches switch means for switching the touch-sensitive pad and the microdisplay on when the device is opened, wherein the switch means is operable automatically in dependence upon opening and closing of the support (col. 6, lines 65-67, col. 7, lines 1-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Uusimaki into the computer device of Jacobsen in order to control input/output functions.

As to claim 9, Jacobsen teaches the computer device according to claim 4. Jacobsen fails to teach device wherein the input device comprises of set of controls for operation of the microcomputer unit, a second set of controls for operation of mobile telephone unit being provided on a part of the support so as to be accessible along side the viewing surface of the second display when the support is in the closed position, at least some of the first set of controls being so positioned as to be obscured by the support when the support is in the closed position. Uusimaki teaches a device wherein the input device comprises of set of controls for operation of the microcomputer unit (figure 2, 5b), a second set of controls for operation of mobile telephone unit being provided on a part of the support so as to be accessible alongside the viewing surface of the second display when the support is in the closed position, at least some of the first set of controls being so positioned as to be obscured by the support when the support is in the closed position (figure 1, 6b, 7, col. 5, line 37- col. 6, lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Uuimaki into the computer device of Jacobsen to enhance different menu structures of different modes and functions of wireless devices.

3. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobsen (US 6,073,034) in view of Caci (US 6,154,658).

As to claim 10, Jacobsen teaches the computer device according to claim 1 Jacobsen fails to teach means for connecting the device to a docking unit in a vehicle, means for providing data related to vehicle location and supplying data to the

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microcomputer unit, the microcomputer unit having software for operation of the combination as a navigational system. Caci teaches means for connecting the device to a docking unit in a vehicle, means for providing data related to vehicle location and supplying data to the microcomputer unit, the microcomputer unit having software for operation of the combination as a navigational system (col. 8, lines 7-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Caci into the computer device of Jacobsen to monitor the state of vehicle and operator and the security status of vehicle.

4. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobsen (US 6,073,034) and Uusimaki (US 6,571,086) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Caci (US 6,154,658) and Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 11, the combination of Jacobsen and Uusimaki teaches the computer device in claim 9. The combination of Jacobsen and Uusimaki fails to teach the computer device wherein a separate display is provided in the vehicle and connected to the microcomputer unit via the connecting means. Caci teaches the computer device wherein a separate display is provided in the vehicle and connected to the microcomputer unit via the connecting means (col. 11, lines 31-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Caci into the computer device of Jacobsen and Uusimaki to improve safety hazard. In addition, the combination of Jacobsen, Uusimaki and Cacin fails to teach the microcomputer unit is operable to disable separate display when vehicle speed exceeds a predetermined speed. Smith teaches the microcomputer unit

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is operable to disable separate display when vehicle speed exceeds a predetermined speed (col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into the computer device of Jacobsen, Uusimaki and Caci in order to provide safety to the driver.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobsen (US 6,073,034) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Caci (US 6,154,658) and Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 13, Jacobsen teaches the computer device. Jacobsen fails to teach the computer device having an interface for connection to a global positioning system receiver and software for computing from data supplied by the a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed, and disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds said reference speed. Caci teaches global positioning system receiver installed in a vehicle and connected to a computer, the receiver periodically supplying to the computer data as to the position of the vehicle, the computer having software for computing from the data a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed (figure 2, 14, 12, col. 14, lines 31-53). Smith teaches disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed (col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith and Caci into the computer device of Jacobsen in order to provide safety to the driver.

6. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caci (US 6,154,658) in view of Smith (US 5,266,922).

As to claim 12, Caci teaches the combine of global positioning system receiver installed in a vehicle and connected to a computer (figure 2, 14, 12), the receiver periodically supplying to the computer data as to the position of the vehicle (col. 8, lines 7-20) the computer having software for computing from the data a current vehicle speed, comparing the current speed with a reference speed (figure 2, 14, 12, col. 14, lines 31-53). Caci fails to teach disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed. Smith teaches disabling an in-vehicle display when the current speed exceeds reference speed (col. 4, lines 52-64; col. 6, lines 29-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Smith into the computer device of Caci in order to improve mobile communication.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Suzuki (US 6,532,367) teaches radio communication device and message display method thereof.

Doyle (US 5,678,196) teaches method and apparatus for displaying messages in vehicular communication systems.

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Nguyen (US 6,797,089) teaches personal communicational terminal having switches which independently energize a mobile telephone and personal digital assistant.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T Le whose telephone number is 703-305-5616. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Nhan T. Le



**NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER**